

# Alexandria Advertiser

## AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1801.

[No. 72.]

### Public Sale.

On FRIDAY

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hhds.

Gin in pipes,  
Brandy in casks,  
Teneriffe and Catalonia Wines in pipes and casks,  
Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.  
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,  
Hyson Tea in chests,  
Raisins in casks,  
Soap and Candles in boxes,  
Tobacco in kegs,  
Nails in casks.

Also, a quantity of

**DRY GOODS,**

Consisting of

Irish linens, checks and stripes,  
4 bales of Sacking,  
Cloths, Welch plains,  
Book and jaconet mullins,  
Ribbons,  
Ready made clothes,  
Hardware, &c.

And a number of other articles.

PHILIP G. MRSTELLER,

Auctioneer.

March 2.

### Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,

Sugar in bls.

Candles in boxes,  
Tobacco in kegs,  
Coffee in bags,  
Saltpetre in bags,  
Raisins in boxes,  
Grapes in jars,  
Almonds in bls.  
Oranges in boxes,  
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,

Together with a variety of

**DRY GOODS,**

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hbse, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humhums, Mullins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

March 4.

Auctioneers.

### SALT.

Landing from on board the schooner Mary, 3000 bushels Turk's Island Salt. For sale by

Hewes & Miller.

February 20.

co

Boarding and Lodging  
May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.

December 16,

### Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February 3.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Continued.)

Mr. Nicholas hoped if the house pretended to assume the jurisdiction at all, it would give a government to the people adapted to their happiness, and not form for them a constitution merely to display the power of congress over them. He was not a little surprized at the gentleman allowing himself to use arguments to extend to this, that because congress were set over these people to assume an absolute power, he would not give them all the advantages of their subordinate legislature. Most assuredly if the people had frequent elections there would be so much the less necessity for memorials complaining to congress of any grievance under which they might labor, from the acts of their legislature. If the government were to be the ultimate judges as to the propriety of the laws passed and there could exist a possibility of grievous laws being passed, and as those laws, however grievous, must remain in force until congress repealed them, what, Mr. N. asked, could more effectually prove the necessity of frequent elections, than by a just appreciation of the characters elected, there might be more safety in assurances of wholesome laws. He opposed it as the introduction of an injurious principle, whilst no possible good could proceed from it, but an infraction of the common suffrages of these people must prove injurious to them. He contended that there could be no possible ground for assimilating this government to the government of the United States.

As to the invitations which his colleague (Mr. Lee) talked about, to excite the wealthy and learned to emigrate, Mr. Nicholas could only say that he knew not the men, and therefore could not pretend to legislate for them; nor would he ever be inclined to sacrifice a principle essential to our government of equality of rights for any supposed attainments, or the acquisition of a few more pounds in our country. It was not by giving up the right of elections, but by other means the most effectual invitations could be thrown out to those people; a means by which they, in common with other foreigners, could participate in the blessings of the country.

Mr. J. C. Thomas could not for a moment give up a principle, which he conceived went to the destruction of the bill. The objects of the bill were two fold. First, it was assuming the jurisdiction—And secondly, it prescribed a form of government for the district. As to the assumption of the jurisdiction, he believed there could be no hesitation. But as to the government of the district, though

there were different opinions, he considered himself as a representative of the union, justified in taking for a model the constitution, by which that government had flourished, and not the model of either Virginia or Maryland. What, he asked, could more properly evince their attachment for this infant government, than adopting, as far as circumstances would admit, those principles which had been so long, and so well proved? The government of the union, he said, by the constitution, could govern them by special acts, but to save the time of the house and to give the people a more immediate choice of their representatives, the provisions of the bill were certainly more valuable. Besides a local legislature could more discover the wants of the people with whom they were best acquainted, and apply necessary remedies.

Mr. Davis, after making some observations on the desultory manner in which this subject had been debated, observed, that only one question lay before the committee; was it, or was it not, proper to follow the policy of the several states in the time for which they chose their representatives? If it was thought proper to follow their practice, three periods presented themselves. One was that of R. Island, where the legislature was chosen every six months; another was that of South-Carolina, where they were chosen but once in two years; the other was the practice of the other fourteen states who elected annually. As this was a territory of the United States, he thought it far the most consistent to follow the latter mode, and by it, the mode adopted by the constitution. This would give most sanction to that instrument and most security as had been observed to the government.

The question was taken to strike out two years and insert one, as the revolving period of the election, and negatived, 50 to 48.

The qualification of electors to the legislature is made as follows:

"Every white male citizen of the United States, resident within the district twelve months, and within the precinct where he shall offer to vote one month immediately preceding the election, aged 21 years, being seized of an estate for life, or a greater estate in ten acres of land within the district, or a lot, or part of a lot of land within a city or town within the district, with a dwellinghouse thereon the superficial contents of the foundation whereof is 12 feet square, or equal to that quantity, and unless the title shall have come to him by descent, devise or marriage, having been possessed six months; and no other persons shall be qualified to vote for members of the house of representatives."

"The words in italics from 'being' to 'person,' inclusive, Mr. Claibourne moved to strike out. He could see no reason for depriving all the district, except the landed interest, of their rights of suffrage.

It was very probable that many manufacturers and commercial men would fix their residence here, who though they might possess considerable property, it might be none of it in land.

Mr. Harper said this proposition would introduce a novel and dangerous principle in this district, which had never in his knowledge been proposed, and he hoped never would be adopted—universal suffrage. In one part of this district, the state government established as a qualification to vote, the possession of land; in the other, the possession of a certain quota of property; but by this it was left entirely open, so that the person was not a slave and had arrived to 21 years of age.

Mr. Claiborne would approve of this principle, even if it were novel, but it was not so; it was the practice of several states in the union. In some states, freeholder-ship is necessary, in some the possession of certain property—in this state 30l. In some states householder-ship at a certain rent. In some the payment of taxes only. In some, he believed Kentucky, Tennessee and Vermont, citizenship alone gave the right of suffrage. He could not conceive how it could endanger the welfare and prosperity of this city, to vote for the more numerous branch of the legislature to be voted for by the people at large. As to the landed interest, it could be secured in the senate. He thought these principles worthy of preservation, to secure to the people their general rights.

Mr. Kitchel hoped the amendment would prevail, but he wished to introduce something in the place stricken out like these words "being a freeholder, or worth 50l." but he opposed universal suffrage, for certainly there were some characters who ought not to be admitted to the poll. As the house was legislating for this district, he hoped it would be inclined to give them something worth receiving. As there was a supreme controuling power in the house over the proceedings of this government, he wished to go as far as could be done with safety. From the best prospects of the population, it was presumable that there would be at least one half the people of wealth and worth, who were not freeholders, and should they not vote? Surely no reason could be produced to prevent them.

Mr. Nicholson, as a representative of the state of Maryland could not avoid expressing his opinion, he said, upon a subject so highly interesting to a part of the people of that state, who were divested by the assumption of jurisdiction of some of the rights which they held under their former government. They were divested of the right of voting for either branch of their state legislature or of the house of representatives to the general government. There ought to be, in his opinion, some weighty reasons urged why they should not be possessed with other rights as great, in the election of their local legislature. In Maryland every man worth 30l. has a right to vote. But the bill on the table



disfranchised a considerable number of these people. But as to these, there were many tenants of the year, who possessed great property, of extensive trades, who would be entirely disfranchised by this law. He wished to strike out the words; whether others should be inserted or not he would not say, but his own opinion was, that every man in this country, being of sufficient age, ought to be entitled to a vote for the government under which he lived, and to the support of which he must bear his proportion however small.

Mr. Craik believed it would be admitted that when the situation of this district, of a part of which he was a representative came in question, he could claim at least as much attachment for their interest as the gentleman last up. But he could not agree with him that the government were about to deprive them of the right they heretofore enjoyed. It was very reasonably urged by some gentlemen of much information that it was not the present government who would or could take these people out of the hands of the two states, but, that since they had made the cession, it was an act of the constitution, and if so, they certainly would not be deprived of their right by any act of the house: but it was intended to give them a form of government calculated to their advantage. Now, if, according to the arguments of gentlemen, the wishes and usages of the people were to be consulted, certainly they could not be ignorant of the practice of a very important part of this district (such part as lay in the state of Virginia) to elect their representatives by the very mode proposed in the bill. Therefore as the practice of the two parts of the district was so opposite to each other, no principle could be resorted to which would command a preference over the other, except from its preferable estimation. Now if it was considered that this city, in population, must become the habitation of a greater number of inhabitants than any other part of the country, it must give a preference to some such qualification as this to preserve the respectability and order of elections; but it might very well suit the yeomanry of our country. As to the practice of the state of Maryland, he did not think the mere nominal possession of 30l. property any qualification at all, and consequently that very little less than universal suffrage prevailed, in which he conceived numerous evils; to avoid which the spirit of the requisites in the state of Virginia was preferred by the committee.

Mr. S. Smith approved of the motion to strike out, but not without some qualifications being introduced as an amendment. He could not accord with his colleague that 30l. was no qualification at all: he had seen many persons coming to the poll, who were turned away for want of or through a suspicion of the judges that they did not possess 30l. property, they not being able to prove it. He could not feel satisfaction at rejecting the vote of a merchant, or of the many respectable clerks who removed here, who after a year's residence here, would not perhaps possess a lot and a house on it. Gentlemen, in opposition to the principles that persons of small property, or who rented houses, would not be taxed, might suppose them unqualified to vote. But, Mr. Smith contended that all would be taxed; if not immediately by the government, they would be taxed by their landlords. He knew of many very respectable and wealthy persons who were not landholders, and in

no respect whatever unfit to be represented, and yet to these, as well as to a greater number still, who, from various reasons, could not make it convenient to obtain a house and lot, the provisions of the bill denied the right they ought to and used to enjoy.

Mr. Dennis hoped the motion to strike out would not prevail, until it was known what it was intended to substitute, and whether it would be an injurious principle. Until it could be proved that a better course could be taken, he asked, upon the principle of right, what right the people of Maryland had to expect the adoption of their usage, more than that of Virginia? Some uniform system must be adopted. He knew of no inconvenience or dissatisfaction in the state of Virginia, as to their suffrage; he believed their system very good, and should prefer it, except a better were proposed.

Mr. Macon believed this suffrage was not so confined in every part of the state of Virginia; he believed in most parts of that state every free man voted. He wished to extend the right of suffrage as far as prudence could admit of. If it was possible to distinguish as to character, he would wish to prevent bad men voting, but no others for he could not see how 30l. or freeholdership made essential qualifications. As to the encouragement of persons and property to come here, he believed facts would favor the system of a pretty general suffrage. What town had more rapidly increased in numbers or in wealth than Baltimore, and yet it had grown so under the Maryland system. But where is the large town in Virginia?—Why could not this favorite system operate to their growth?

Mr. Craik explained, that he did not say this or the other mode increased the population, but that the mode advocated by gentlemen, might suit the yeomanry very well, but in all large cities this principle would operate very injurious to the common interest.

Be that as it might, Mr. Macon said, the principle he had advanced came with the same force. He also referred the house to the growth of Philadelphia and Boston, under a suffrage little differing from universal. But there was no large and increasing city in Virginia, where their contracted qualifications must necessarily cramp the rights of the people. Mr. M. contended that every free man ought to have a right to vote, but however that might be thought by the committee, if the words were stricken out, it would be open for insertion.

(To be continued.)

### Late Foreign Intelligence.

STOCKHOLM, November 30.

Our government has just published an official note, which has been handed to his Swedish majesty by citizen Buys, the minister of the Batavian Republic. It is as follows:

“The Batavian republic, being aware of the character of her enemy, and to what point she pretends to exercise her dominion over the seas, even with respect to neutral and allied powers, has hitherto abstained, through a regard for peace, to enforce those rights which she might in justice have claimed. But as this enemy has no longer set any bounds to her pride or her insatiable avarice, the Batavian government would deem itself criminally responsible to the nation, the interests of

which are confided to its care, if it did not raise its voice in order to obtain reparation for so many outrages.

“As to you, sire, Europe has its eyes upon you, and expects with impatience the prompt satisfaction which is due to you. If the English government, deaf to the voice of —, and to the representations of your majesty, do not make, before the expiration of one year, the reparation which is demanded, the Batavian government will find itself reduced to the harsh necessity of concerting with its allies the necessary means for securing its ports from any violence similar to that which has been exercised against the Swedish flag. The undersigned flatters himself that his Swedish majesty will communicate to the Batavian government the result of his application to the court of London. He wishes to his majesty the most complete success, as his majesty will hereby acquire a new right to the public esteem, and to the gratitude of a republic which he has always honored by his good will.

(Signed) “BUYS.”

The chancellor of our court has answered by a note, in which he thanks the Batavian government, in the name of his master, for the part which the former has taken respecting the insult offered to the Swedish flag. His majesty then proceeds to declare, that, with respect to the term of a year, pointed out for the purpose of obtaining a reparation from England, he does not think himself by any means circumscribed in point of time. If unexpected obstacles should interfere to prevent the removal of the existing difficulties, he should not deem himself any more responsible for any abuse of the Swedish flag, which the belligerent powers may choose to employ by way of reprisals against England, more than he does for the abuse which Great Britain has committed against Spain. It is probable, however, that the court of London for its own safety, will prevent similar irregularities in future. But if the fear of such events should lead some states to measures more or less rigorous, the Batavian government have given too many proofs of the wisdom of its administration, to suffer his Swedish majesty to believe that it will have recourse to any measures, which in their consequences may tend to involve the neutral powers.

NUREMBERG, December 16.

A corps of French troops, 3000 men, has entered this city to-day, but it has every appearance that most of them will march further.

As the Gallo-Batavian army advances against Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate, the number fugitives, with their effects, to the Prussian principalities in Franconia, increases. At Anspach and Bayreuth the influx of strangers is exceedingly great. In the latter city is the whole Electoral Family of Bavaria; the Dowager Dukes of Deuxponts, with their numerous retinues; all the Foreign Ambassadors, the Papal Nuncio; the Russian Minister, Baron Buhler; the Prussian Minister, Major General Heymann; the Electoral Saxon Minister, Count Gortz; and the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, Count Palm. The reigning duke and duchess of Wirtemberg, with their children and court reside at Erlang, where a Russian nobleman arrived a few days since, and it is thought that a separate peace between France and Wirtemberg will be negotiated under the mediation of the court of St. Petersburg. The Prussian territory hav-

ing been violated on occasion of an attack made on a Gallo-Batavian detachment, by the Blankenstien hussars, in the village of Buch, in the principality of Anspach, complaints have also been lodged at Anspach on that account.

HANAU, December 16.

The French on the opposite banks of the Mayn, and at Aschaffenburg are considerably alarmed, as, since Angereau's proclamation, several other French officers have been killed in the Spessart. The Batavian troops at Wirtzburg have suffered some loss. The commandant of the citadel of Wirtzburg, major-general d'Alaglio, a veteran, holds out bravely, and has been summoned four times, but in vain. It is said to be the intention of the French to fire red-hot balls into the citadel, whence a number of balls and grenades have hitherto fallen into the city. General Dumonceau commands the bombardment against the citadel, which it is thought will only be forced to surrender by famine. Private letters from Strasbourg confute the report of an armistice having been concluded in Italy.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) February 17.

*Loss of the ship Charlotte and Crew. Extract of a letter from Mr. Barksdale, freighter of the ship Charlotte of this port, owned by Eliphalet Ladd, esq.*

“I went on board the Charlotte at Cowes, bound for Flushing; the wind and tide would not admit the ship to go in, and I went on shore in the pilot boat that came out for the ship in the evening;—that night there came on a gale of wind which drove the Charlotte on the banks, where every person with the vessel and cargo were lost.”

It is supposed the gale was about the 10th of November; no mention of the time is made in the letter from which the above extract was taken.

NEW YORK, February 26.

Arrived, brig Polly, Walker, Savannah; sch'r Venelia, Perronot, Cape Francois; sloop Nonpareil, Worthington, N. Orleans.

Cleared, brigs Hope, Landen, Tobago; Morning Star, Hobson, Curacao; sch'r Washington Packet, Hagew, London.

Capt. Walker has cotton and salt for different merchants. He spoke the ship Shepherdes, 4 days from this port for Savannah. Off the Capes of Delaware a brig from Spain for Philadelphia, and a schooner from Port-au-Prince for Baltimore.

Left at the Cape, the United States frigate Adams, R. V. Morris, esq. commander.

Capt. Quandrill, late of the wrecked brig Hannah, of Philadelphia, arrived here in the Venelia.

Capt. Perrenot left at the Cape the sch'r Aristides, to sail for this port in ten days; brig Elizabeth Coats, Hodge, for Newburyport in 6 days; the Washington, Freeman, of Portland, to sail in 2 days for Jamaica; sch'r —, Astor, of do. to sail in 12 days; ship Thorn, Richardson, bound to Havanna; sch'r's Thomas, Combs, and Martin, Woodbury, bound to Leeward; brig —, Sampson, of Portsmouth, N. H. do.

Off Cape Francois the Venelia was boarded by the U. S. Frigate, Constitution, Capt. Talbot, wishing to forward some letters. An officer on board the Constitution said the frigate U. States, was at Basseterre.



February 27.

Arrived, ships Hercules, Baker, Isle of May; William, Coffin, Nantucket; brigs Jugfrau Maria Catharina, Roelofs, Hamburg; John Henderfon, French, Martique; Welcome Return, Clark, New-Orleans; Sch's Sally, Hitchcock, St. Thomas; Mary, Snow, Wilmington; Clara, Thomas, Demerra; ship Resoluton, Bainard, Turks Island.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.

FIRE.

This morning, about day light, the Soap and Candle Works, the property of Mr. Andrew Kennedy, were entirely consumed by fire. It is said to have originated from accident. By the exertions of the citizens several of the adjoining buildings which had taken fire, were preserved. The damage sustained on this occasion is principally confined to Mr. K.—During the Yellow fever of '93, the works which stood on the same spot, were entirely destroyed by the same means. Mr. Kennedy is an industrious worthy citizen, and his misfortunes are much to be regretted.

The Southern breezes which have prevailed for a day or two past have wafted into our port, vessels from all quarters of the Globe. The numerous arrivals this day, present a pleasing spectacle.—Our wharves are again crowded with shipping and the "busy hum" of industry is heard along our shores—among the number arrived we have the pleasure of announcing five East Indiamen.

Arrived—Ship Lavinia, Swetzer, Charleston; Brig Newton, Rielly, Amsterdam; Sch'r. Jefferson, Donaldson, Cape Francois; Ship Cleopatra, Naylor, Calcutta; Brig Syren, Bailey, Canton; Ships, Surprise, —, Calcutta; Grace, —, do; Perseverance, Williamson, do; Sch'r. Sukey, Eslington, Havana; Brigs, Martha, McKinley, Limerick; Mercury, —, Charleston; Sch's, Nancy, Ford, Port Republican; Nancy, Brown, Richmond; Friendship, Taylor, Port Republican; Active, Spence, Cape Francois.

Cleared—Sch's, Phoebe Ann, Culver, Richmond; Olive Branch, —, Alexandria.

Arrived—ship Cleopatra, Naylor, from Calcutta. Sailed from thence the 28th October, and left the Sand Heads the 1st November in company, with the Ship Perseverance, Williamson, of and for Philadelphia.

Ship Grace, Davis, of and for do. Ship Herald, Selby, of and for Boston. Ship Spynx, Brantz, of and for Baltimore.

Parted from the two latter vessels, five days after leaving the Sand Heads, and parted with the two former off the Isle of France. In the Bay of Bengal, the Perseverance, Cleopatra and Grace, were chased by the Glory, French Privateer, of 20 nine pounders. The privateer-sheering off on perceiving the ships were prepared for battle. On Sunday last, off Chincoteague, spoke the ship Adventure, Harris, from New-York, bound to Baltimore.

Captain Naylor left at Calcutta the following vessels:

Ships, Neptune, Jeffries, of Philadelphia; Indies, Chapman, New-York; Castor & Pollux, Baltimore; Swain, —, New-York; Bedford, —, Newport.

The ship Surprise, of and for this port sailed from Calcutta several days before the Cleopatra.

Brig Morning Star, Skelley, from hence

to Port Republican, was boarded in the Bite of Leogan by a French privateer and treated politely.

Captain Bailey left the Grand Ladrone on the 2d November, in company with the ship Rebecca, McKever, of and for this port; parted company two days after; failed through the Straights of Sunda November 24th. On the 28th January, in lat. 2, 30, N. and long. 26, W. spoke the ship Belvidere of and from Philadelphia bound to Batavia, all well. On the 23d of February, spoke a brig of and for this port from Port Republican.

Left at Canton.

Ships New-Jersey, Thompson, of Philadelphia, to sail in 35 days; America, Wills, of do. to sail in 10 days; George Barclay, Wheaton, and Severn, —, of New-York; Alert, —, of Boston.

Ship Four Friends, Hathaway, from hence, has arrived at Amsterdam.

A schooner, name unknown, is below, from the Havana.

Three ships were firing for pilots off the Capes on Tuesday last—names unknown.

Late last evening, arrived the brig Newton, capt. Rielly, from Amsterdam. Capt. R. failed the 9th December. The Newton spoke, about four weeks since, the ship Columbia, from New-York to London, having thrown over board 220 barrels of tar, in a gale. Also arrived the ship Lavinia, Swetzer, 17 days from Charleston. Near Reedy Island the Lavinia spoke a pilot boat, who informed that the America was on her return to New-Castle, on account of the crew having mutined.—The America anchored at New Castle yesterday.

The brig —, —, 15 weeks from Limerick, also anchored off the city. She brings nothing new.

Captain Donaldson informs that he failed from Cape Francois the 10th inst. off Cape Hatteras, spoke the United States brig Richmond, from Havana. On the 25th, in lat. 36, 10, N. boarded schooner Good Intent, of Richmond, dismasted, water-logged, and deserted by the crew, chiefly loaded with lumber and slaves.—On the 14th, to the southward of Chincoteague, spoke the sch'r Active, Spence, from Cape Francois, bound to Philadelphia—all well.

Captain D. left at Cape Francois, the brig Arifides, Brewster, of Philadelphia, for St. Thomas; brig Sophia, Salbus, of Philadelphia, from St. Kitts; schooner Edward, Bakely, Baltimore; and sloop Mary, Smith, of Philadelphia.

Schooner Whin, Cranston, from thence, has arrived at St. Thomas.

Ship Pomona, Pretarch, from hence, has arrived at Martinique.

GREENSBURGH, (Pen.) February 21.

Indians going to War.

By a gentleman direct from Lake Erie, we learn, that there is every probability of a war breaking out between the Seneca chief Cornplanter, and the Munsee nation of Indians. The gentleman who brings the information, says, that during his journey out, the road from Franklin to Erie was, in different places, lined with Indian encampments; but, that on his return, they had moved off. The Munsees were daily in their war drefs, and painted. They were very shy with the whites, suspecting them to be favorable to the interest of Cornplanter; and have refused to trade with them, for any of their venison, bear-meat, skins, furs, &c. Matters, however, have not as yet come to any ex-

tremity between the two nations, but it is daily expected. The cause of the quarrel is said to be as follows: One of the daughters of Cornplanter had been sick, and applied for relief to a famous doctress of the Munsees, under whose hands she died. A second daughter took ill and also applied to the Munsee doctress, and is now lying at the point of death. These circumstances induced Cornplanter to believe that his daughter had been poisoned.—Young Henry Cornplanter, (who had been educated in Philadelphia) in a fit of rage killed the Munsee doctress; and her nation are determined to have satisfaction for the murder. It is however agreed, that, in case of the death of the second daughter of Cornplanter, the Munsees are willing to admit that his daughters have been poisoned, and that the punishment inflicted was just; but that should she recover, they are determined to avenge the death of their doctress in a pitched battle, agreed upon by both parties. The ground for this purpose has been laid off on the heads of Oil creek, about thirty miles beyond Fort Franklin. All is anxiety and expectation for the fate of the daughter of Cornplanter.

The Munsees are said to be a more warlike and powerful nation than the Senecas. The former count for hundred warriors; and the latter three hundred. Should the expected battle take place, each nation will bring all her warriors to the field. It is also rumoured that Cornplanter has sent a delegation to the President of the United States, claiming his assistance in the event of a war. Our frontier settlers consider themselves in a critical situation, as they are completely surrounded by the two contending parties.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

CHARLES LEE, Esquire, resigned yesterday the office of Attorney General of the United States.

Sir Sidney Smith was to sail for England from the Squadron on the coast of Egypt, the latter part of October; another Officer having been appointed to the command on that station.

The British government has placed the island of Curacao on the same footing, with respect to trade, as the rest of the English W. India Islands.

Several of our London papers hint, that a good understanding exists between Buonaparte and the Emperor of Russia. The following article which we copy from the latest paper received by the Packet, if true, proves that Russia and France are upon good terms. "Baron Sprengporten, lieutenant general in the Russian service, is daily expected at Brussels, from Berlin. He is charged on the part of the Emperor of Russia to receive the Russian prisoners which are in France: they are to be embarked at Antwerp for Riga and Revel."

Success yet attends the step of Passawan Oglou. It appears, from the latest accounts, that he still continues to make considerable progress. One of our late German papers states, that he has put a stop to all commerce, as the merchants will not risk the sending of their goods, for fear of their falling into his hands. He seizes all effects, he can lay his hand on.

The post going from Constantinople to Vienna has been stopped by a patrolling party of Passawan Oglou's troops and robbed. The money jewels, and other valuable effects, intended for the Ambassador and several private individuals, which fell into their hands, are stated to be of considerable value.

A London paper states, that no less than 8000 emigrants had within a short time, left England for France. Sixteen thousand is supposed to be the whole number that had taken refuge in Great-Britain.

One hundred sail of ships are to proceed from England to India this season, one half of which are to return home laden with Rice. To avoid delay, they will not be permitted to touch at any port homeward bound, without the most absolute necessity.

A German paper says "it is somewhat strange that the Official Journal of Petersburg contains a lengthy eulogium on the First Consul of France." Buonaparte and Paul appear endeavouring to out do each other in good offices.

A London paper of December 10 says, although it is scarcely probable that the Emperor of Russia would undertake to put into execution so romantic a project as that of sending an army to invade our possessions in India, yet it is certain that such a project was some years ago presented to the late Empress, Mr. Eton, in his survey of the Turkish empire, says expressly that at the time of the British armament against Russia on account of the question of Ozakoff, the Empress had determined to transport an army to India. Mr. Eton was then at Petersburg on a diplomatic mission and his authority is therefore entitled to respect. His words are as follows:—What might have been the consequence of such a war it is difficult to foresee; much conjecture may be made: I will only mention one circumstance, the naming of which is alarming, however it may be treated as romantic: the Empress had firmly resolved to attempt to send an army through Bucharar and Cashmer, to place the Mongol on the Throne of India, and drive the British out of their possessions; and there were then in Russia, Frenchmen who had been sent into those parts by M. De Vergennes, and who offered to conduct the army.

RED CLOVER SEED.

AMOS ALLISON

Has shipped from Philadelphia, and is in hourly expectation of receiving 100 bushels of fresh red Clover Seed, warranted of last year's growth.

Also a large Assortment of

India Muslin, Russia Sheetting, Ravens Duck, Patent Shot, Gunpowder, Spanish Indigo, Gentlemen's Hats, (London made of a superior quality) German Linens assorted, Oil Cloths, Spinning Cotton, by the bale, together with a general assortment of

EUROPEAN GOODS.

March 4.

311W

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.

An active lad will be taken as an Apprentice at this Office.



# For NORFOLK

The elegant, fast sailing  
PACKET  
**ELIZA**,  
at Merchants' wharf—will  
sail in six days. Freighters and Passen-  
gers may be assured that no exertion will  
be wanting to give them satisfaction.

ABEL WILLIS.

Who has for Sale, at his store on Prince  
street,

**Jamaica Sugar in hhds. and**  
bls. Holland Gin of a superior quality in  
pipes and barrels; fresh Rice; bloom Rai-  
sins by the box or retail; Oranges and  
Limes; Flax; Spanish Segars of a superior  
quality by the box or retail; Bacon Hams;  
a variety of nuts, &c.

February 27.

31

The beautiful, thorough bred im-  
ported Horse,

**O'KELLEY**.

Now rising five years old, a beautiful  
bay, offine bone and elegantly formed,  
and allowed by intelligent sportsmen to be  
of the first stock in England, which, by  
reference to the certificate given by the  
breeder will more fully appear, to wit:

I do hereby certify that the bay colt, I  
this day sold to Mr. Thomas Reeves, mer-  
chant, was bred by me, and got by Au-  
wil, his dam by Eclipse, grand dam by  
Blank, great grand dam by Old Snip,  
great, great grand dam by the Godolphin  
Arabian, out of Mr. Frampton's white  
necked mare. The dam of the above colt  
is own sister to Aurelius by Eclipse.

P. O'KELLEY.

The above mentioned horse will cover  
mares the ensuing season, the first three  
days in every week at Mr. Chas. Love's  
seat Salisbury, and the balance of the  
week at Sudley Farm, about five miles  
distant, at *Fifteen* and an *Half Dollars*  
the season, and *Six Dollars* the single leap,  
which may be discharged at any time dur-  
ing the season by the payment of twelve  
dollars and three shillings to the groom—  
Notes for fifteen dollars and an half, will  
be expected from those who send their  
mares. Mares coming from a distance  
can be pastured at 30 cents per week, and  
grain furnished them, if required, at the  
market price; every attention shall be  
paid them, but will not be answerable for  
accidents or escapes. The season will  
commence on the 10th of March next, and  
continue until the 10th of August.

ROBERT CARTER.

February 9.

eo2m

## To be Rented,

And possession given immediately.

A two story house and garden on Duke-  
street, about two squares to the eastward  
of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots  
in different situations, to be sold—also, a  
brick house in King-street, in the tenure  
of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase  
money will be taken in Alexandria Bank  
shares at par, and for some of the lots, A-  
lexandria Insurance shares at a price to be  
agreed on. For part of the purchase mo-  
ney of either, a liberal credit may be had.  
1st Month 7th.

eo

**EARTHEN WARE,**

In Crates assorted,

For Sale,

By Robert T. Hooe & Co.

March 2.

eo

# For Freight or Charter,



The fast sailing Schooner  
**ELIZABETH**,  
James Allen, Master.

For terms apply to the captain  
on board, at Hepburn & Dundas's wharf,  
or to

ROBERTS and GRIFFITH.

February 27.

d

**Ricketts, Newton & Co.**

HAVE RECEIVED,

In addition to their former stock, a supply  
of the following GOODS:

**Brussels and Scotch Car-**

peting—Hearth Rugs,

Furniture Calicoes,

Cassimeres,

Handsome Register Stoves, with Steel

Fenders,

Shovels and Tongs,

A handsome assortment of London bound

Ledgers and Journals, Waste Books,

Bill and Bank Books, &c.

Gentlemen's fashionable Hats,

Do. Dressing Cases complete,

A handsome assortment of Japan'd and

Silver Ware—elegant Tea Boards,

Caddies, Wine Coolers, and Coast-

ers, Tea and Coffee Urns,

Plate Warmers,

Pebble Watch Seals and Gold Chains.

February 28.

d

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day

of March next, WILL BE SOLD, if

fair, if not the next fair day, at the

plantation of Roger West, deceased,

All the Household and Kit-

chen furniture; about twenty head of cat-

tle; a young stallion three years old in

May or June next; a very good riding

horse and some other horses; four or five

Negroes, none of whom are old. Nine

months credit will be given on all sums

above 15 dollars, giving bond with ap-

proved security, all sums of 15 dollars,

and under, cash must be paid.

And at the same time some young NE-

GROES will be hired.

All persons having claims against the

estate, are desired to bring them forward

properly proved; and all persons indebted

to the estate are requested to make imme-

diat payment.

An Overseer is wanted to take charge

of the plantation—any person inclinable to

undertake it will make speedy applica-

tion.

RICHARD CONWAY, Ex'or.

February 24.

d

At the death of the late Col.

Fitzgerald, there were standing in his name

upon the books of the Bank of Alexan-

dria five shares, the certificates of these

shares were either lost or mislaid by him,

they have not come to the hands of his ex-

ecutors; the numbers are 233, 234, 235,

236, 237, 238. The certificates were

granted to James Gillies, March 28th,

1793, and by different transfers at the

bank were vested in Col. Fitzgerald. No

person can derive any advantage from

holding these certificates until a regular

transfer be made at the bank, which now

can only be done by the executors. Any

person who can or will give any informa-

tion respecting them will greatly oblige

THOS. A. DIGGS, } Ex'ors.

JAMES KEITH, }

February 27.

eo3t

An Apprentice wanted at

this Office.

# Shreve and Janney,

Have for Sale at their store, on Union-street,  
the following articles—

24 barrels tanners oil

50 boxes Florence do.

20 do. Castile soap

60 do. dipr candles

30 do. mould do.

80 do. Havana segars

60 barrels East & West-India sugars

Hyson, suchong and bohea teas

4th proof Barcelona brandy

Writing and wrapping paper

China assorted in boxes

Russia duck and cordage

A variety of shoes and foal leather

A few bales of Gunrags, and a few

Pieces of handsome furniture.

January 28.

eo

## Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres  
in the county of Hampshire, on the wa-  
ters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles  
from the Warm Springs, and 30 from  
Winchester. This land is full of wood,  
oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms  
may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bot-  
tom, and rich high lands to each; and in  
the heart of the timber there is a fine seat  
for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will  
shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and for-  
ty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on  
the waters of Grave and Fifth Creeks,  
near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles  
below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are  
very good, with considerable quantities of  
rich bottom, and plenty of excellent tim-  
ber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor  
of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three  
fourths acres, within three miles of the  
Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon,  
near its mouth, and within  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile  
of the River Potomak. This land has  
about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom,  
mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar  
Trees on it; from which I am informed,  
there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar  
annually. There are also a seat for grist  
and saw mills on it, equal to any in that  
neighborhood, and upon a never failing  
stream of water. The upland is rich,  
with plenty of timber, and part under cul-  
tivation. This farm is well improved  
with a good orchard, houses and fencing,  
and rented last year for produce equal to  
sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler,  
at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will  
sell all, or any of the above lands for cash  
or upon credit, or take in exchange for  
them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of  
land in the City of Alexandria, or the  
City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15.

eo

## For Sale,

By the subscriber, near the County-wharf,  
**COLOGNE** Mill-stones, of different  
sizes, late from Amsterdam,  
German, London, blister and Crowley  
steel

Sugar in hogheads and barrels

Coffee, bar and rod Iron, Castings

Ten-plate stoves, complete for use, of dif-

ferent sizes

Clover seed and plaister of Paris

Beef and Pork of the first quality, by the

barrel

Fine and coarse Salt

Tar, Turpentine and Rosin.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, January 27.

2aw1c+

# Fifty Dollars Reward.

Whereas some malicious  
and evil disposed person or persons, have  
been in the habit of breaking down the  
Trees planted on the front of my property  
in Prince street and tearing up the cases,  
I hereby offer a reward of Fifty Dollars  
for the discovery of the perpetrator or per-  
petrators, so that he or they may be brought  
to justice—to be paid on conviction.

Wm. HODGSON.

March 3.

d12t

The high bred imported Horse

**PUNCH**,

Will cover mares this season at  
William Powers's tavern, Four Mile Run,  
between George-Town and Alexandria,  
at Twenty Dollars each mare, and One  
Dollar for the groom.

The following is a copy of a certificate  
from sir John Lad, bart. the original of  
which may be seen by applying to the  
subscriber.

London, Jan. 11, 1799.

This is to certify that Punch was got by  
King Herod, his dam by old Marske, grand  
dam by the Cullen Arabian, great grand  
dam Blackeyes, by Regulus, great great  
grand dam by Crab, great great great  
grand dam by the Warlock Galloway.—  
This horse was my property and sold Wm.  
Powers.

JOHN LAD.

Witness—Thomas Bullock.

N. B. He won forty two different  
plates, besides matches and sweepstakes,  
while in the possession of sir John Lad,  
bart.

Good grafts for mares at half a dollar  
per week, and every attention paid them,  
but not liable for accidents or escapes.

The money to be paid at the time of  
covering or before the mares are taken  
away.

WILLIAM POWERS.

February 24.

d

At a Court held for the county  
of Westmoreland, the 22d day  
of December, 1800.

Stephen Bailey, Executor,  
of Jeremiah G. Bailey,  
deceased, complt.

vs.

Jane Bailey, Adm'x of  
Samuel Bailey, dec. and  
William Wright, dfts.

In Chancery.

The defendant, Jane Bailey,  
administratrix of Samuel Bailey, deceased,  
not having entered her appearance and  
given security agreeably to the act of as-  
sembly and the rules of this court, and it  
appearing to the court that the said Jane  
is not an inhabitant of this common-  
wealth, on the motion of the complain-  
ant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the  
said Jane do appear here on the fourth  
Monday in February next, and answer  
the bill of the complainant: And that a  
copy of this order be forthwith published,  
in some newspaper printed in this com-  
monwealth, for two months successively,  
and posted at the front door of this court-  
house.

A copy, teste,

JOS. FOX, Jun. c. w. c.

(F. 27-eozm)

PRINTED DAILY BY

**S. SNOWDEN & Co.**

KING-STREET, a few doors above the  
WASHINGTON TAVERN.